The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2353. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT:
For the convenience of those returning to Europe an Agency Department has been added to the ordinary business of the Bank for the transaction of Personal Agency of every description.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.
Insurances effected.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
10] HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.
3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [9

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq.	S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.	J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.	L. POERNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.	N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON.	E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS,—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1889. [8

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [19

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "BOMBAY" AND "GLENGARRY."
LARGE SHIPMENTS OF
NEW GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1889. [9

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

WE have just opened out our NEW AUTUMN GOODS consisting, of a large and choice selection of COATINGS for MORNING and EVENING DRESS.

A very stylish lot of TWEEDS, new in design and material, and a varied assortment of TROUSERING in all the newest patterns.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1889 [88

A. HAHN,

PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.
ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE
Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [37

W. BREWER.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

ALL the STOCK of SHEET MUSIC including all the recent POPULAR SONGS, DANCE MUSIC and PIANOFORTE PIECES.

75 cents MUSIC for 35 cents.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889 [105

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED
IN SPLENDID CONDITION, THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
FRESH CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORALS.
KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUTS.
FULL DRESS STRAIGHT CUTS.
VIRGINIA BRIGHTS.
RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUTS.
LITTLE BEAUTIES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1889. [7

FOR SALE.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1890.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [28

THE
HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

1889. AUTUMN 1889
NOVELTIES.
SPECIAL SHOW
SHOW SPECIAL
NOVELTIES.
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY LTD.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [1213

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1889. [1218

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"ALBANY,"
E. Porter, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 4th October, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [942

FOR WHAMPOA.
THE Steam-launch
"ALICE"
will leave the P. & O. Co.'s Old Wharf, West Point, at 7.30 A.M., and the Wharf at Whampoa at 8 A.M., on alternate days (Sundays excepted) until further notice, commencing on this side from the 3rd instant.
The "ALICE" is a capital sea boat, and has excellent accommodation for European Passengers.
For Passage, apply to
HO SANG LOONG,
Agents,
17, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1889. [1219

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship
"GENERAL WERDER,"
Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports, on or about FRIDAY, the 4th October.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [4

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship
"NECKAR,"
Captain H. Supmer, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [4

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"GLAMORGANSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 6th October.
This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [1204

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.
THE Company's Steamship
"BISAGNO,"
Captain Valle, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 7th October, at NOON.
At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [1203

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR LONDON.
THE Company's Steamship
"NINGCHOW,"
W. Durdin commander will be despatched as above on or about the 9th October.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [1208

THE "GIBB" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND.)
THE British Steamship
"AFGHAN,"
Captain Golding, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th October, at 4 P.M.
For Freight, or passage apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889 [1209

STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT,
Calling at intermediate Ports.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
Captain S. Bason, will leave for the above place, on TUESDAY, the 15th October. This vessel is disconnected from the Mail services, but has excellent accommodation for through passengers (First Saloon only) at reduced rates. Electric Light, Deck cabin, Surgeon carried, &c.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1889. [1173

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"VERONA,"
Captain E. Speck, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 11th October, at DAYLIGHT.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1198

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship
"HARVEST QUEEN,"
E. A. Forsyth, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1116

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Bark
"ROBERT S. BESNARD,"
Andrews, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1889. [1133

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship
"OCCIDENTAL,"
Taylor, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [1167

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Bark
"MABEL,"
F. Snow, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1889. [1184

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"OCEANIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 17th October, at 1 P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889 [2

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 27th day of October, 1889, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain Supmer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 a.m. Cargo will be received on board until 1 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m., on the 26th of October, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENCY'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [4

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF SYDNEY"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Kobe and Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 30th September 1889 [2

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "SUTLEJ," Captain W. D. Worcester, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, VIA COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL, calling at MARSEILLES, and usual Ports of call, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at NOON.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., the day before sailing.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [3

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship
"PARTHIA,"
3,127 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., *viâ* KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 10th October, at NOON.
To be followed by the S.S. "BATAVIA," on the 24th Oct. and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 7th Nov.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.)$210.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States 275.00
To Liverpool 320.00
To London..... 325.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 9th Oct.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.
For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [3

Intimations.

DAKIN BROTHER'S
EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.

APERIENT-COOLING-REFRESHING.

THIS powder forms an agreeable beverage, which not only relieves thirst and exhaustion, but invigorates the depressed state of the nervous power resulting from climatic effects or functional derangement of the stomach or liver.

Violent and dangerous attacks of malarial fever, not infrequently owe their origin to a jaded and overworked state of the great purifying organs the liver, kidneys, and spleen, thus allowing the blood to be ome infected with malarial poison culminating in fever.

The best safe guard is an occasional dose of a mild aperient saline, that will oxygenize the blood and restore freshness and vigour to the circulation and enable the system to withstand malaria and all other dangerous infection.

DAKIN BROS.' SALINE POWDER is the best of its kind, Price 75 cents per bottle.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [13

WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S
PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS,
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
FOR MEDICINAL and TOILET USE.
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure 'Phenol,' or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical Climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally.

They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat, and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit all requirements:

STRONG MEDICINAL.
In Single Tablet Boxes.

WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranted to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 60 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, $1.25.

MEDIUM.
Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, $1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, $3.50.

TOILET SOAP.
Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid;

Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, $2.

WATSON'S
ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP
In Single Tablet Boxes.

BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLEAS AND ALL 'PUDICULOUS' PARASITES.

It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, sex, or size.

Price 60 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, $1.25.

WATSON'S
PURE TRANSPARENT
TOILET SOAPS.

Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE SOAP.

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into any Soap. Specially recommended to all who have a very delicate Skin easily affected by wind and weather.

WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET SOAPS.

A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the principal difference between them being more one of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the base of all is the same, but the perfumes differ. *New kinds will be introduced from time to time, as occasion requires.*

PLEASE OBSERVE.—Each Tablet bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

☞ *Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.*

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps—
ATKINSON'S, CALVERT'S, COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S, PEARS', &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [5

BIRTH.

At Ningpo, on the 25th September, the wife of the Rev. J. C. HOARE, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

LONDON, October 1st.

The Tribunal of the Seine has decided that the Directors pay to the Liquidators 18,000,000 francs.

THE STRIKES IN HOLLAND.

The movement in Rotterdam is tending towards a settlement.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Wingsang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning.

THE English Society of Engineers has demonstrated that the action of sea-water on concrete blocks, made with a proper proportion of Portland cement, caused no deterioration, but they were actually improved by it. The result was a surprise to all.

LEPROSY is becoming a terrible scourge in the Levant. There are at Constantinople alone upwards of 250 lepers. In the islands of the Archipelago, there are at Crete 3,000 lepers, and at Rhodes, Cyprus, Mytilene, Tenedos and other smaller islands they are also numerous.

THE work of connecting by canals the two great arteries of navigation in Western Siberia has so far progressed that a boat fifty-six feet long and fourteen feet wide, taking three and a half feet of water, has been lately drawn from the Obi into the Yenisei with a load of forty tons of flour. The two rivers are 630 miles apart.

THE function of a negro's black skin is supposed to be the conversion of the sun's light into heat. The heat thus generated remains in the skin and does not penetrate to the deeper tissue. Being thus provided with a sun-proof armor, the negro can stand an amount of heat that would be fatal to a white man, and he runs hardly any risk of sunstroke.

THE Princess of Wales has never, in the whole course of her married life, seemed to show any preference for the conversation of one man over another, but the Shah, unloosed her fount of eloquence, for as she sat beside him she used to volunteer continually, long speeches, which the interpreter found it quite a task to translate. The joke of the season was that "the Princess had found her mash at last."

CH'ANG, the Hoppo of Canton, having completed his term of office in the very lucrative post of "Yü Hai Kuan," an Imperial decree arrived lately, appointing Kuang Ying as the next Hoppo. The date of departure from Peking of this official has not yet been settled, but we may be sure he will do his best to start on his southward journey with all possible speed, as one day's delay means a loss of about seven hundred taels.

IN 1887 the French Government suppressed the bookmaking system of gambling on races and inaugurated the sweepstake plan under Governmental control. Two per cent of all moneys handled underthis system are deducted for charitable purposes. The vigilance of the authorities has now been relaxed and the bookmakers are again at work, but the sweepstake system has taken a firm hold on the betting public, and a large revenue is derived from it for various charities.

AT the very moment, says the *S. F. Chronicle*, that the German Emperor was being received with so much pomp and ceremony by the Queen and the British Navy, meetings of Socialists were held in London at which sentiments were freely expressed which were the reverse of complimentary to his Teutonic Majesty. At one largely attended meeting a prominent socialist denounced the visiting Emperor as a "scoundrel, hell-hound and assassin," and at the conclusion of his speech offered to repeat it in front of Buckingham Palace.

SOLOMON—to prevent mistakes we may state that the gay deceiver's full name is Raphael Jacob Solomon—has proved worthy of his noble name and high descent, by coming out of his breach of promise business with Miss Tofa in a blaze of triumph. He did not, of course, have it all his own sweet way, and the simple mode of life which is the fashion in "the Retreat" was not quite to his liking; however, somebody became bail for Solomon, and once on his native heath, it was an easy matter to "square" his fair and fascinating prosecutor. We hear the figure was $500, and at this comparatively cheap rate Raphael Jacob must consider himself lucky in getting out of his contract.

A COUPLE of merchants and three yamên runners of the Shanghai District magistrate passed through this colony, last Tuesday, on their way to a village near Canton, with the view of arresting a Cantonese who was in business for a long time in Shanghai, but who decamped thence early this summer, forgetting to pay various small sums aggregating nearly $20,000, which he owed. It was reported that the defaulting trader landed one of the big Wei-sing lottery prizes this year, and his creditors in Shanghai having got wind of this, obtained a special warrant and despatches from the Taotai at Shanghai to the Canton authorities to allow his extradition,—the alternative of paying up in full being given, to avoid the return journey to Shanghai and the subsequent consequences of the law. If the Wei-sing business is true, the trip of the creditors will doubtless be a successful one, as the man would be sure to pay up to avoid the further troubles looming ahead.

AT the resumption of the inquiry this forenoon into the causes of the fire a fortnight ago on No. 112 Queen's Road Central, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse released the premises, stating that although the result of the investigation was altogether unsatisfactory, there was no actual evidence of incendiarism, but at the same time it was not unattended with suspicious circumstances. Some of the things that were insured were indestructible and should have been there, but they were not. Through some misunderstanding he was sorry that there had been no police supervision over the premises since the previous adjournment of the inquiry, for which, his Worship said, perhaps he was responsible for, in that his instructions that a European policeman should have been sent to supervise the premises had not been attended to. He had placed great importance upon the necessity of a constable being on the spot when the things on the upper floor were removed, owing to a dispute as to the existence of certain things which the Insurance Agent said should have been there, but which he did not see after the fire. He fully believed, however, that the misunderstanding was due to his own fault of not pressing upon the Inspector what he wanted to be done on the premises. As to the owner of the things insured, there was the extenuating circumstance that if he had had any sinister designs, he would have performed them at the time when his premises were insured nearly double the amount formerly, to what it was at the time of the fire. It was also to be remembered that he had friends with him at the time of the fire who were not in themselves such as to raise any suspicions about. But what he condemned most severely was the reckless manner of insuring conducted by the insurance company,—on the Agent's own showing, the owner was allowed to insure some three or four thousand dollars out of the $19,000 on goods that had no existence whatever. The reckless granting of policies and an evident reluctance to dispute things, offered temptations to unscrupulous men, and was the attributive cause of most of the fires in this colony. This might be partially explained by the amount of competition in the colony; however this was no excuse, and so in the absence of decided evidence showing that a crime had been done, he had released the premises.

"REMEMBER wife, that you are the weaker vessel." "May be so," responded the irate lady, "but I'll take care you shan't forget that the weaker vessel may have the stronger spirit in it."

FOR appropriating a piece of raw beef, the property of a non-commissioned officer of the 58th Regiment, a hungry Celestial was treated to prison fare for one month at the Police Court this forenoon.

THE news comes from Foochow that owing to the great heat in that city during the recent literary examinations, no less than sixty-seven students died of heat apoplexy in their cells. There were seven thousand candidates in all.

WE are informed by the agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Maria Teresa*, from Trieste, Bombay and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 30th ulto., and is expected on or about the 6th inst.

LITTLE Harry (in orchestra chair pointing up at a private-box where a lady sits in a sleeveless dress so low in the neck that none of it is visible above the box railing): "Just look, papa." Papa: "Quiet, my son; you annoy the people." Little Harry: "Oh, but see the lady in the pretty bath-tub up there!"

A FIRM in Germany is now manufacturing steel fly-wheels capable of double and even treble the speed of fly-wheels made of cast iron, the resistance of which is generally limited to a speed of forty metres per second for the rim of the wheel. The naves or spokes are constructed of iron or steel, and a rim is made entirely of steel wire wound round itself a great many times.

IT is stated that Baron de Hirsch, who recently offered the Duchess of Montrose £50,000 for her racing stud, began his financial career in a calico store on Tookey's Flat, Thames Diggings, New Zealand. Hirsch managed to get a large interest in some of the best speculations on that field, and subsequently sold out and went home to Europe, where he has ever since continued to add to his great fortune.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March	"En Revenant de la Revue"	Dormes.
Lancers	"Ruddigore"	Bucalossi.
Valse	"Soldaten Lieder"	Gung'l.
Polka	"The Bugle Call"	Ostlere.
Quadrille	"Roundabout"	Williams.
Galop	"Nauren"	Gung'l.

JOHN HUGHES, an English engineer and ironworker, died recently in St. Petersburg, after spending the greater portion of his life in the development of the resources of Russia. In 1860 he founded the wire works at Hughesoffka, which was then a collection of half a dozen miserable huts, but is now a healthy manufacturing town of over 15,000 souls. He was also deeply interested in the development of the Russian coal mines, and his death is severely felt in that branch of industry.

THE approaching celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus has again awakened interest in the discovery of the exact nationality of the great sailor. The Abbe Perretti of Colon has taken especial pains to find the exact truth, and he expresses the opinion that Columbus, like Napoleon, was a Corsican, and he adduces a large amount of evidence in support of this claim. The *Jewish World* claims that Columbus was a Hebrew, and furnishes quite an amount of alleged fact to bear out the assumption.

THE German officers detailed by Li Chung-t'ang two years ago to instruct the Shêng Chi-ying or Imperial body-guards (consisting entirely of Manchu Tartars and descendants of renegade Chinese who joined the Tartars in their last invasion of China) in military tactics, including the manipulation of machine guns and torpedoes, have at last attained successful results, and it is now intended by Prince Chun, the Commmander-in-chief, to ask permission of the Emperor to send a number of the most intelligent amongst the drilled men to the various coast forts for actual sea practice with torpedoes.

A SPECIAL despatch from Peking leads us to think that the private exchequer of His Majesty Kuang Hsü must be at a pretty low ebb, that is if we may judge from the recent petitions of the Grand Chamberlain and the Master of the Kitchen to the Presidents of the Board of Revenue and other departments. These officials beg that the five hundred and sixty thousand taels which should properly belong to the Privy Purse,—being the balance of the contributions from the several provinces for the expenses incurred on the occasion of the Emperor's marriage, but which had been granted by Imperial decree to the Hai Chuen yamên (the Admiralty)—should be refunded to the Palace exchequer, to be disbursed for various expenditures incurred in connection with the Imperial household and culinary department. "Otherwise," the petitioners naively state, "We shall all be put to dire straits if the money be not forthcoming immediately." We believe that in view of these exceptional circumstances the Admiralty authorities consented to the immediate removal of the 560,000 taels to the Palace, but on the condition that this money should be returned when the next provincial remittances for the winter expenses came. Poor Kuang Hsü!

A HORRIBLE tale of Chinese official brutality comes from Shanghai, where a young man was put into a cage the other week, and left to die of starvation and thirst by the orders of the district magistrate, a worthy named Pei, who pretends to be the "father of his people," and an ardent expounder of the Confucian doctrine of the Five Virtues. It appears that the father of the hapless victim complained to the magistrate about the unfilial conduct of his son, and his unwillingness to grant support to his old and decrepit father; the young man being an only son, the parent's wish, evidently, was to bring him before the magistrate to be admonished for his unfilial conduct, and perhaps treated to a few strokes of the bamboo. But old Magistrate Pei, looking through his immense goggles,—which gave a looker-on the idea of the whole of his head being enclosed in a glass case,—did not regard the unfilial conduct of the youth in such a mild light, but after the administration of a severe flogging, he commanded that the unfortunate son should be put into a wooden barred cage, and while alive be taken to each of the six city gates, at stated intervals, to be held up as a warning to the unfilial and gay youths of the "Model Settlement" and its environs. The heart-rending supplications of the now thoroughly alarmed parent for a mitigation of this terrible sentence, common enough in ancient times but somewhat rare nowadays, failed to produce a particle of sympathy in the stony-hearted Magistrate, and the poor wretch died in frightful agony. He declined to the last either to join in the supplications of his father, or to make any sort of a defence, and maintained an attitude of stoicism worthy of a better cause. During the first two days of his incarceration, some tender-hearted official in the Yamên gave him some nourishment, but the act being discovered by the Magistrate himself, who often prowls about in plain clothes after dusk, inside and out of the city walls, this good Samaritan received a hundred blows of the bamboo as a gentle reminder to mind his own business.

SAYS the *N. C. Daily News*:—In some recent numbers of the *Hwa Pao* there have appeared most indelicate and obnoxious illustrated articles, in which foreign ladies are introduced. We are glad to know that no foreigner has any interest in this paper now, Messrs. Major Bros., to whom it formerly belonged, having sold it to Chinese some three years ago with the Tien Shih Chai photo-lithographic establishment.

FROM the appearance of two women, a mother and daughter, whose faces were covered with gore when brought before Mr. E. Robinson at the Police Court this morning, one would have thought that nothing short of wholesale bloodshed was the matter, but from the evidence it appeared that *mater* and *filia*—our reporter can sling Latin about when he is in the classical vein—were having an animated discussion as to the right of a mother to dispense the rod of correction recommended by Solomon, which being resented by the daughter, was there and then, physically demonstrated to the bodily damage of both belligerents. The discussion getting rather hot, P. C. No. 178 came up and tried to separate the combatants when he was assailed by the mother, who aimed a shot at him with a stone which landed on his left cheek, this weapon of war having first been put to the novel use of breaking her own head to "draw blood," and presumably with the purpose of obtaining a sympathetic magistrate to deal gently with her case. His Worship, however, was blind to the sanguinary appearance of his two lady visitors, and having delivered a magisterial lecture on the unlawfulness of mothers subjecting their grown up daughters to corporal chastisement on British territory, thought that one cent each for disturbing the peace would meet the requirements of justice so far as that part of the business was concerned; but when it came to enacting David and Goliath with a Hongkong policeman, that was quite another affair, and would require two dollars from the mother to make it straight. The daughter was let off. The friends of the females who had come over in great force from Yaumati to attend the trial, smiled audibly when his Worship gave the one cent fines, but there was a sort of a hushed groan when the additional two dollars were added.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column].

THE OFFICERS ON COASTING STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I have had the honour of carefully perusing a letter published in your issue of the 21st inst., launched under the above title, and written by one "Nauticus," evidently a man of profound learning and literary talent who is to a great extent hidden from us by the garb of maritime modesty which much enhances the value of his philosophical and classical production. And it is now with infinite satisfaction that I bestir myself and, in admiring the deep research displayed in his last correspondence, feel proud to quote from that learned man and say that I will not be "the last to follow out the principles contained in the fable of Hercules and the carter." I presume that "Nauticus" has many esteemed friends holding drivers' positions in the Douglas and other Companies, and these friends have just awakened to the fact that since leaving the last barque they have become "gentlemen's sons," for he informs us that "nearly all officers engaged in steamers on this coast are gentlemen's sons," and he further states that "many gentlemen at home have not sufficient of the 'root of all evil' to give any to their sons," which is indeed a very lamentable state of affairs. But perhaps these fathers would indeed be truly thankful if their dutiful sons would send a little of this "root" home to them, and it is perhaps with the commendable intention of assisting their near relations that "Nauticus" calls on the square-rigged aristocrats to "bestir" themselves, and having attained "the character for honesty and fair dealing," obtain further pecuniary consideration for the same.

Referring to the "disdainful manner" which officers are treated by "petty clerks" whom he designates as "quill drivers," and who he further adds would "not be tolerated in the same society in which officers of the merchant service are at home." I should like to ask this blue-blooded son of Neptune what status a merchant mate does hold, unless it be as a "homeward-bounder" in the select neighbourhood adjoining the docks. He weakly wails—"why should such a difference be made?" For the simple reason that a "quill driver," as we know him in the East, does not care to subject himself to the undue familiarity of any waif and stray who becomes very sensitive of his social grade, when suddenly he awakes to find a few celestial servants hovering about his poorly subsidized anatomy.

He also writes "What are the officers of the Scottish Oriental, Butterfield and Swire, and Jardine's doing? They remind me of a lot of worms that are content to grovel along the best way they can, and have not the spirit of the British subject to make a complaint against the low wages and the way they are treated here."

Allow me to inform this noble agitator that one of the so called "worms," an officer in Jardine's, was the first who wrote to any purpose on the subject; therefore, this statement with regard to their willingness to "grovel," and "unwillingness to complain" is wholly without foundation. And in conclusion I venture to inform "Nauticus" that as far as my experience goes, the officers on the above mentioned companies have far more claim to the title of gentleman than many of these nameless seamen who drift up to Hongkong daily and are only too glad to obtain any position which offers itself, and in return for much kindness and consideration assume "airs" which ill become even an "officer" in the Douglas Company. But as Macaulay writes "We are taxed twice as heartily by our pride as by our state. The curse of England is the obstinate determination of the middle classes to make their sons what they call gentlemen. So we are overrun by clergymen without livings, lawyers without briefs (and the noble lord might have added—officers of the mercantile marine) who would have been above the age as bakers, watchmakers or innkeepers."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GOOSE-QUILL.

Amoy, September 29th, 1889.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

In Honan there are vast tracts of fine sand to be traversed. This takes over on the top and looks firm, but when the unwary traveller, especially the villager loaded with food-material or other burdens, ventures on it, he sinks in to the chest, and unless he abandons his load and manages to *roll* out on to *terra firma*, as he feels himself sinking, he is engulfed and perishes miserably, though his friends are looking on and eager to rescue him. Many instances have occurred of countrymen thus buried in a living grave rather than shake off the heavy load on their shoulders, for to lose that means death by starvation.

* * *

Mr. Shi Tsze-ying, the energetic distributor of famine relief deputed by the Shanghai Silk Guild, has been interviewed by a leader-writer in the *Shên Pao*, and on the 27th September there appeared in that paper some particulars obtained from him of the amenities of charity distribution in the distressed provinces. He sometimes travelled several tens of *li* in a day, and was glad to take refuge in some poor cabin, where he was always warmly received, and the women of the household were sent to sleep at a neighbour's while he and his helpers were allotted space on the *kang*, or brick stove-bed, with the men. They had to carry their own food, as with all the good will in the world they could could not stomach the ordinary *menu* of grass-roots and tree-bark. They learned what they did not know before, that it was possible for a family of five or six persons to support life on twenty cash a day, the food being a *ma-tai* (hempen bag) of turnips and dried cabbage boiled in water. This diet they found in use even in districts not categoried as "distressed," and it gave them a more vivid idea than they had ever had before of the abject poverty of many of the northern peasantry.

* * *

The comic element was not wanting from amidst the tragic experiences of the brave distributors. Mr. Shi Tsze-ying had one day to ride *in a bride's sedan chair*; for being one morning too fatigued to go his daily rounds within a certain fixed radius from a village on foot, this gaudy palanquin was the only vehicle available, and that by a piece of pure good luck; a marriage having taken place just before he arrived. He often, when too tired to walk, was dragged along seated in a *pa-tou*, by ropes, a most uncomfortable sledge, a *pa-tou* being apparently intended for another purpose, a measure for grain, on which there was not much to measure.

* * *

A frog with three legs is a very rare thing to find, but at Hoh-King Chên, in the Ch'wan-Sha district, east of the Hwang-poo, Mr. Ch'ên of the Ch'ên Yüan-ch'ang" store, this summer found one of a greenish-blue colour, about 5 inches long. It has two feet forward, each five-clawed, and one aft, in the middle of its tail, with seven claws. For three months Mr. Ch'ên has had such such an influx of visitors to admire the new build of frog, that to get rid of them he has got a neighbour, Mr. Mê'g, to take the animal to Shanghai city. It is now in the *Fang-Shêng-Küh*, or Animals' Home, where those who wish to improve their minds by enlarging the horizon of their visual experience, are recommended to go.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

THE ABSENCE OF ALTRUISM.

XI

The relations of this subject to the intercourse between Chinese and foreigners are numerous and important. Human nature, we need not pause to remark, is the same all over the world, but there are wide variations in the forms of its exhibition. Some of the most instructive of those exhibitions in China, as we have already mentioned, are to be met with in the relations between masters and servants. That the Chinese are in many respects most excellent servants we not only admit but maintain against all comers. Some of the best national characteristics, to which we have already devoted much space, are abundantly illustrated by Chinese servants. Many of them have a sense of intense loyalty to their masters, worthy of the feudal ages, and it is very common for women employed as nurses of young foreign children to become far more attached to these infants than to their own. We have known a servant whose master had left China, and who, upon the return of his master temporarily, threw up all his engagements and devoted himself exclusively to this master's interests during the time of his stay. Cases are known in which the same Chinese servant has been kept in employ by a foreign master for more than thirty years. But as there are certain parts of China which produce better rice than others, so there are certain parts which produce better servants, and as some generations have now elapsed since the demand for Chinese servants began, it is reasonable to suppose that the good qualities have tended to survive. The best way to ascertain the real quality of the raw material of which China is full, is to plunge into the 'deep interior,' and take for servants whomsoever you can get. Thus doing, one may be able to acquire a stock of experience in a year, with which twenty years of life in a port could not for a moment compete. A person who had been engaged as table-boy, under these circumstances, was set to serve at a feast which was provided by a foreigner for a Chinese family party. During the progress of the meal, this individual disappeared, leaving no one to wait upon the guests. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he had 'gone home.' In response to inquiries the next day, this man, who was endowed with a melancholy mien, explained that *he had guests at his house*, and that it therefore became necessary for him to go and wait upon them! This is but a sample of instances in which there is the calm assumption on the part of a Chinese for whose time and service you have paid—not improbably in advance—that *his* interests are the first to be considered. Being sent for to do a particular piece of work, he is found to have 'gone home,' with the message that he cannot come to-day, as he has an 'engagement.' The topic of flexibility,' has already been, inadequately indeed like most others, treated, but it is necessary to revert to it once again. So far as we are able to judge, this quality can only be seen, to the least advantage in districts which are strictly rural; but where it is found at all, it produces stalwart specimens adapted to win prizes in international exhibitions. The cook absolutely declines to wash his dish-towels in such a way that it is possible to determine whether he has done it at all. Tortures cannot force him to broil his beef-steak, if he has once become accustomed to fry it. If the fatal and mysterious element of 'face' enters into the matter, it is all up with the poor master, who must either yield the point or the servant. A good-natured rustic who knew how to cook, and who in emergencies did not disdain to wait at table, could not be induced to keep away the flies from the same during a trying period of the dog-days. After one or two mild waves of a fan, he gently but firmly retired to the kitchen. Crafty diplomacy succeeded at length in eliciting the information that his objection to this particular form of exertion was based upon sound reasoning. Chinese play-actors are regarded as a low and depraved class of the community. Among play-actors the least respectable are those set to do the 'stage business' of acting as lackeys, whisking a flybrush, &c. In view of these associations, no self-respecting rustic could be found who would wield a fan over a dining table, though he might be induced to draw a rope which moves a 'punkah'). The country boy, a large part of whose time is spent with a basket on his back, roaming along the roads in quest of manure, when taken into a foreign family where he receives more money in a month than he ever owned in all his previous life, absolutely refuses to do such degrading work as emptying slops. We have known repeated instances in which lads too poor to know whether they would have a regular meal three times a day at their homes, have stood with inexorable firmness on this detail and because of it have with apparent cheerfulness given up their places. Like the lady who refused to 'smooth pillow cases' on a Sunday, they felt obliged 'to draw the line somewhere'; she drew hers at pillow-cases—they drew theirs at slops' buckets. A foreigner once employed a city youth of a very firmly connected character, who was told to wheel the baby-carriage during an afternoon walk of his employers. Previous experience had made him cautious about refusal, but compliance was out of the question. After a moment's hesitation he said that he would run out and call a man who would do it. He was told that this was superfluous, as the master was fully equal to the task, and he could pay *him!* Accordingly, at the end of the month the sensitive youth was presented with his wages, *less* five hundred *cash*, payment for the times when he had engaged his employer as a substitute! This case is mentioned to enforce the remark that 'face' is at the bottom of many such ebullitions of obstinacy. Wheeling a baby-carriage is a woman's work, and must not be done by a man of lofty self-respect. Yet this same sensitive individual, for a small extra payment, did *all the washing* for the infant whom he would not wheel in her carriage! To 'cut off one's nose to spite one's face' is in China a proceeding too common to attract the least attention. A boatman or a carter who is engaged to go wherever the foreigner who hires his boat may direct, sometimes positively refuses to fulfil his contract. The inflexible obstinacy of a Chinese carter on such occasion is aptly illustrated by the behaviour of one of his mules, which on coming to a particularly dusty place in the road, lies down with great deliberation to its dust-bath. The carter meantime lashes the mule with his whip to the utmost limit of his strength, but in vain. The mule is as indifferent as if a fly were tickling it. In considering the phenomena to which this is analogous we have been frequently reminded of the caustic comments of De Quincey, in which, with a far too sweeping generalisation, he affirms that the Chinese race is endued with "an obstinacy like that of mules." The Chinese are not obstinate like mules, for the mule does not change his mood, while the same obstreperous carter who defies his employer in the middle of his journey, though expressly warned that his "wine-money" will be wholly withheld should he persist, is at the end of the journey ready to spend half a day in pleading and *kotous* for the favour which at a distance he treated with contemptuous scorn. That a traveller should have a written agreement with his carters, boatmen, etc., is a matter of ordinary prudence. As we have explained, in treating of the Chinese talent for misunderstanding, no loophole for a possible misconstruction must be left open. And yet, whatever his care on this point, money will probably make the foreigner in China more trouble than any other single cause. 'Money and clothes rule the world,' says the Chinese proverb, in a sense which seems to the foreigner new and peculiar. No quotation from the classics is more frequently to be seen over the doors of Chinese shops than the words 'Consider uprightness as gain.' Viewed in the light of one's ordinary experience in shops and out of them, few quotations will strike the stranger as combining to a greater degree the sober and the grotesque. To ask a Chinese for money is like inquiring if he has a central incisor tooth which he can conveniently spare. If one has business dealings with any Chinese, he is likely to be reminded of the school-boy's erroneous formula, 'Man is composed of water and avaricious tissue.' The Chinese are like children in respect to the undisguised prominence which they give to their own claims and desires. "I have heard that your cousin is married and settled in Japan" said a mother to her daughter, "and that she is very happy." "Bosh about 'happy'" was the unsympathetic reply; "did she say anything about that Japanese doll I want?" If a Chinese refuses money when it is offered to him, it is almost invariably for one of two reasons, either because he is afraid to take it, or far more probably because there is not enough of it. The famous Chinese officer Yang Chen, of the After Han dynasty, refused a bribe, and when told that if he accepted it no one would know, replied "Heaven knows, Earth knows, you know and I know." It is not unreasonable to suppose that there may be Chinese at the present day who are as upright as Yang Chen, but if so they are at least known only to 'Heaven' and 'Earth.'

For an occidental to learn how to bargain with orientals, is a task involving much time, boundless tact and infinite patience are the prime requisites. Not infrequently no bargain can be made, because between such intimate friends money must not be so much as mentioned. But that is no guarantee that, when the time for payment comes at last, the same man who was so delicate in his sensibilities that he could not bring himself to name any price at all, will not raise a tempestuous disturbance, because he has not made so much by his generous refusal as he expected to do. In one of his volumes recording the process by which the 'Congo Free State' was opened, Stanley has given a description of his dealings with a certain native tribe. He had bought land for a station, which had afterwards been destroyed by the natives. This necessitated some retaliation, and a subsequent 'pence', followed by a gratuity on his part, to make the peace perpetual. Having previously exacted an indemnity from them, he now gave to each one of the fifteen chiefs and elders a piece of cloth and ten brass rods, amounting in value to much more than the indemnity they had paid. Then their greed showed itself. Leaving their presents on the ground, they went aside to hold a palaver, after which one of them reported to Stanley. "Bula Matari (Breaker of Rocks) we have been considering together. We are all of one mind that you ought to give each of us two pieces of cloth and twenty brass rods to celebrate this peace." "Take away the presents," said Stanley to his servants. "It is enough," he continued waving his hand to the chiefs. "The land is yours. Take it; we will depart forever. I am tired of you." Up sprang the chiefs. "No! no! no!" shouted one of them, arresting the servant's movement. "Stop! Be not angry with us; this is the custom of the Wy-yanzi. If you had given us four thousand brass rods, we should have asked for ten thousand; if you had given us ten thousand, we should have asked for ten times that number. Do not leave us. Give us the cloth and the rods, and we will go and celebrate the peace. Does not Bula-Matari know the Wy-yanzi is as insatiable as the appetite of the hippopotamus. Wy-yanzi love money too well to fight any more. So live in peace, and let your heart rest."—*N. C. Daily News.*

(*To be continued.*)

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

20th September, 1889.

The great topic of conversation here is the burning of the Temple of Heaven. All express the deepest regret. The brilliant reflection in the sky of the great fire was seen by many in the city and at the hills. The fire lasted for more than six hours and was reflected on a large portion of the heavens. When the heavy rain fell, the roof had not given way and hence the rain had no extinguishing effect. Notice was at once sent to the Palace. The front and Hata gates were kept open all night and fire engines hurried to the spot, but they were much too late to be of any avail. When official buildings catch fire, it is the duty of all the high officials to hurry to the spot and leave their cards, H.E. the Marquis Tsêng was the first on the scene. Fire alarms are quickly passed from one police station to another. On this occasion it was not done. A terrific

peal of thunder broke over the city about 4 o'clock, and it is supposed that the Temple was struck by lightning at that time.

Nothing could have been more unfortunate. The two breaks in the Yellow River, the fire in the Palace, and now this conflagration are four terrible calamities that have afflicted the beginning of the youthful Emperor's reign. Leaving out of view the misery entailed upon millions of the people by the inundations, which are of course the worst of the calamities, no disaster surpasses this most recent one in its effect upon the dynasty. The Emperor reigns by Divine right; he is Heaven's vice-regent upon earth; he alone worships the Deity, and the Temple of Heaven is the emblem of his power. Had it been set on fire as an act of incendiarism, as some suppose, the calamity would have been more bearable, but to be destroyed by a bolt from heaven itself! This forbodes dire evil to the Emperor and his dynasty. Heaven must be angry with its representative on the earth, say the Chinese. The common people have the story that a serpent was concealed behind the tablet on the south part of the building and was being pursued by a dragon; hence the fire.

This catastrophe is likely to be used by the opponents of railways to retard their construction. It was remarked to-day in the Palace by one of the officials that the proposal to build the Tungchow line was followed by the burning of the Tai-ho gate, and now the proposal to build the Hankow line was followed by the burning of the Temple of Heaven. The *Peking Gazette* is expected this evening to have a decree regarding it. Most probably the Sacrificial Yamên (*Tai-chang-ssz*) and the Yamên of the Military Governor of the city will be held responsible. The latter yamên holds the key of the building. Were the country in a state of rebellion, this occurrence would possess much more significance than it will do at present when all the Empire is at peace. It may mean nothing more than a further serious drain on an already impoverished exchequer.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE RUSSIAN OIL INDUSTRY.

THREATENED COLLAPSE OF THE TRADE.

The gradual failing of the petroleum wells of Baku and its vicinity is now officially confirmed. Later accounts from the oil region of the Caspian which have reached this country show that the falling off in the yield of naphtha is far more serious than we ventured to anticipate when referring to the matter some few weeks ago. Since we published our remarks, two reports on the subject have reached the Foreign Office here from Mr. T. B. Sandwith, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa. One of these dated the 26th of July, contains a memorandum from Mr. Stevens, the Acting Vice Consul at Batoum, who says that unless new sources are discovered a cessation of the supply of petroleum from Baku "may be expected within a short time." The reserves of the raw material are exhausted, and the fresh supplies for the several refineries are so scarce that crude naphtha at the wells has advanced in the last few weeks over 100 per cent., while the quotation for kerosine at Batoum is steadily rising. The demand for home consumption and for export during the present year is expected to reach something like three million two hundred and twenty-five thousand tons, whereas the output of the whole of the Baku springs will not come up to anything approaching one-half of this quantity. Experts on the spot anticipate that the maximum yield of crude oil will not exceed, even if it reach, one million six hundred thousand tons, and then there is the inevitable loss in refining to be taken into account. Altogether, the outlook of the Baku oil industry is not merely critical but threatening. The proprietors of the wells begin to realise the fact that the local fields are really getting exhausted at last, and unless fresh springs can be tapped within reasonable distance of the refining works, the consequences will be the stoppage of all operations on the Caspian as well as in Baku, the probable ruin of those engaged in the trade, together with loss of employment to all the working people occupied in the refineries. It is stated that the Government contemplate the imposition of a duty on petroleum exported to foreign countries, though the oil has been hitherto free from any impost of the kind. But this can hardly improve the condition of the naphtha industry. It will not add to the available stores of crude oil in the wells, and that is the only thing that could brighten the prospects of Baku refiners. The tax will have the effect of stopping or at least diminishing exportation, but this will be no gain to those concerned in the industry. And on the other hand, it will have the bad effect of discouraging attempts to strike oil in other parts of the Apsheron peninsula. For if the excess supply available for sending abroad is to labour under the disadvantage of a tax which will handicap the Russian refiner in the open markets of the world, there will obviously be little temptation to spend money and sink additional capital in an endeavour to discover fresh oil fields whence the naphtha can be obtained. In a second report on the subject from Mr. Sandwith, dated the 31d of August, the Consul-General states that the exhaustion of the Baku wells continues to engage the attention of the South Russian mercantile world. Already the effects are being experienced by the owners of vessels hitherto engaged in conveying the oil across the Black Sea; many tank steamers, finding no employment at Batoum, having been sent across the Atlantic to seek freight. All attempts lately made to strike oil near Baku have proved futile. It is unfortunate for Russia that the failure of the Russian oil supplies should have occurred just as the large and profitable foreign trade in kerosine was expanding beyond anticipation. However, it is an ill wind that blows no one good, and the American refiners are likely to benefit from the misfortune that seems to threaten their Muscovite friends. And, apart from this, the failure is likely to stimulate local production both in India and Burma, where American and Russian oils are imported in enormous and yearly-increasing quantities. The Burmese wells at Yenang-Young are believed to be capable, if properly worked, of supplying one-half the total local demand; and in India it is not at all unlikely that borings in the area of the Rawal Pindi oil regions may, under proper management, prove more successful than many at present are inclined to think.—*Morning Post.*

"FOU' AND HAPPY."

THE ETHICS OF DRINK; BY A LOVER OF WHISKY.

Allowing that Nature intended everything which produces happiness to be used in moderation, alcohol is, in my opinion, the king of all the means for obtaining the end. It is simply a lie to deny that the feeling of being "tight" is not happiness." "Gettin' fou' and unco happy" is no myth; it is a blessed reality. These horrid sentiments of mine are death to my chance of any billet in which continuous and stated times of work are necessary, but reasoning by analogy I perceive that the best chance of doing anything great follows an occasional *flare-up* in the intervals of work. I also find that it is necessary to be a total abstainer in the absence of stimulants, and, in order to make up for this stern necessity, I have registered a soleman vow, over the keyhole of a locked cellar, never to refuse a drink until the capacity of my body and the carrying capabilities of my hands and mouth refuse the boon.

THE TIME TO DRINK.

Before meals in order to give you an appetite, afterwards to settle the stomach, during meals as a lubricant, and between meals when you feel that you require one. These are the proper times for *tasting*. I don't know why a Scotchman should say "I'm no tastin' noo"—a man is a fool who only *tastes*. Even an Englishman, Mr. Swiveller, has left it on record that "half-and-half" ought not to be sipped. I am no supporter of night-drinking. I think, with most experts, that in one or two hours after supper a man of ordinary glassage can take enough to induce a sound sleep. One word of advice—*never take alcohol during sleep*. I have seen a man choked by its going down the wrong throat, a nonsensical expression, but you know what I mean. The great principle which placed the house of Brunswick on the British throne is conveyed in their mottoes, "*Nunc est bibendum*" and "*Semper paratus*"

QUANTITY.

This is a very grave question, and in my present circumstances is regulated by opportunity. Men of independent means will find that it is not advisable to drink a *maximum* on every occasion. I have used this word as a superlative of the festive *magnum*, and this brings me to shed a (beery) tear over "golden hours departed" when I was being instructed by my gallant colonel in the mensuration of liquids. I cannot do better than quote his advice, which, by the way, is Greek to the labouring classes and an insult to the poorer of the mercantile. I shall supplement it with advice gratis to these worthy, but ignorant, people. This is how old P—— button-holed me in the cool grey of a summer daybreak when he was off to bed and I to dress for *watering order*.

"Wrinkler, my boy, you're a fair and promising hand at the table after the cloth is removed. Take an old man's advice—don't overdo it. Here is a fixed routine for you, and if you stick to it you'll thank old P——when you also are a colonel. Sherry and bitters in the ante-room—one glass, no more. With the soup demand Manzanilla or Amontillado; don't be put off with Montila or Vino-de-Pasta; have a dry and valuable wine. Of course you know the solitary exception, Roman Punch if the soup is turtle. With the fish, more Manzanilla; claim it as a right; say your father died for want of it. With these preliminaries you will be ready for business. I solemnly conjure you to stick to sparkling wines until the cheese. Cups and other continental trash are only fit for the girls and doctors. About a *magnum* is a fair amount for me; I am 42 here (slapping his chest). You are only about 37 or 38. A bottle is enough for you. With the cheese, a very small glass of Scotch ale or Bock beer; perhaps it is better to take none at all. Liqueurs are all poison. I like them, but they are death to true happiness. If you must try them, I believe the good old cherry brandy is as good as any. One bottle, more or less, of Burgundy is my allowance after dinner. At some messes and houses you can trust the port, but not at many. A whitewash of East Indian sherry, and refuse to touch another drop. At the whist-table I have found whisky and water the best. It causes no trouble, and I am doubtful about this soda and seltzer business. Vichy is good but nasty. However, I fancy you're wanted up the Common. I see the sergeant-major is taking the battery out. Against orders. You ought to be with them. Off you go and get into your overalls."

I cannot improve on that advice. I carried it out faithfully, until it disagreed with my purse.

The middle-classes are a useful means of producing liquor for the upper and lower strata. They are respectable and, therefore, ought to drink as little as they like.

For the ordinary artisan and labourer, I recommend beer, colonial in the Colonies, except in the wine districts, where a fair amount of enjoyment can be had for a shilling bottle, and serene content for three.

QUALITY.

Drink the best. The best does not always cost the most. The best is that which, *consistently with your means*, gives you the most enjoyment. I have under the head of "Quantity" tried to show how a gentleman ought to drink at dinner, but how to drink when you have less than £500 a year, or subaltern's tick, is the great question of the age. In the great Continent of Australia there are so many professors of the art that orthodoxy in the matter of potation is almost unknown. I have never lived at Potts Point, but I know some of the male functionaries of that Elysium. I know also that they "know not, oh! they know not" how or what to drink. Do you remember Tremolini in the "Princess of Trebizonde?" It would pay many of the Rumocracy to hire such a valet as Tremolini to shadow and guide them.

In the bush *hard slogging* is the rule. Even in the veritable "forty-rod" there is a latent snare. The brain becomes accustomed to it, and after satiety the re-action is appalling.

OBJECTS OF THIS "MONOGRAPH."

That's a good word. I borrowed it from a scientist, who in his cups, insists upon letting me know that he is the author of the "Monograph on Melagynalgia," whatever that may be.

I have had two objects in inditing this short essay.

They are primarily to let any poor, deluded, miserable wretch know that true happiness consists in being happy; and, secondly, to get rid of a double-furrowed, reaper-and-binder headache which has accrued unto me by carrying my theories into practice.

Writing rot has always been the mania and solace of (nother bottle, please, Mrs. Public-house)

Yours as usual,
SCOTTY THE WRINKLER.

—*Sydney Bulletin.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula*, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in a case of impoverished blood, with scrofulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."—A. TEMPLE PERKINS, 22, Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

A MATCH between "FIRST XII." and ALL COMERS will be commenced at 2 P.M., TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., and will be continued at 11 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 5th October.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1214

WANTED.

ACCOMMODATION as GODOWNS, Ground Floor and First Floor in Queen's Road Central, near the CLOCK TOWER.

Apply to
C.
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1227

To-day's Advertisements.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, HODEIDAH, MASSUA, JEDDA and SUEZ PORT SAID. BRINDISI, TRIESTE and VENICE.
Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA TERESA,"

Capt. R. Deperis, will be despatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at NOON.

Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1225

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAM LAUNCH "PERSEVERANCE" can now be Hired for Towing, Excursion, and Picnic Parties.

For terms apply to the Company's Office, 9, Praya Central.

By Order,
A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1224

EOTHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1223

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the Undersigned,

CHYLOONG,

still carry on the Old Established Business of DEALER IN SWEETMEATS, SOY, AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON PRESERVES,

under the Style or Firm of CHYLOONG, at Honam, Canton, only,

and that I have no connection with any other Firm or Company at Hongkong, Canton, or elsewhere trading as "THE CHYLOONG" or otherwise.

Notice is also given to the Public that I have no Agency or Shop whatever in Hongkong and that no Goods sold there as the CHYLOONG Brand are genuine, unless the following label is found on the boxes, viz:

CHYLOONG
DEALER IN SWEETMEATS,
SOY, AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON PRESERVES,
No. 34 OLD CHINA STREET,

and on all Casks my Seal "CHYLOONG CANTON" with a ROOSTER will be found on the Corks.

Notice is also given that I have no connection with the MAN LOONG SHOP of Canton, and that they have no authority to deal in Goods Manufactured by my Firm, and any Goods sold by them bearing the CHYLOONG CHOP are not Manufactured by my Shop at Canton.

CHYLOONG,
Honam, Canton.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1226

WANTED.

FOR *The Hongkong Telegraph*, a CAPABLE SHORT-HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to
THE EDITOR,
The Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

Intimations.

WANTED,

ONE or TWO ROOMS in a European House at moderate rent.

Send offers to
P.,
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1889 [1220

SHOOTING GALLERY.

AT No. 35, Wellington Street, under the UNION CLUB.

Opened from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 3 to 12 P.M.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1022

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE,
—WINDSOR HOUSE,—
HONGKONG,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central,
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
And
FAMILY HOTEL.

This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dinning Room, and a large number of well furnished bed rooms with all comforts. A good table kept.

Table d'hote:—Breakfast, 8.30 A.M.; Tiffin, 1 P.M.; Dinner, 7.30.

Board by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates.

Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters.

Continental languages spoken.

MRS. BOHM,
Proprietrix.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1889 [352

CANTON.

THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL,
(FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL),
Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th instant.

A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Canton, 11th June 1889. [723

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

I.

THE drill season of the above Corps will commence on the 1st October.

II.

Surgeon CANTLIE will attend at Head Quarters EVERY FRIDAY EVENING at 6 O'CLOCK to inspect any gentlemen wishing to join.

III.

Intending members on passing medical Examination will be enrolled and passed on to recruit drill at once.

IV.

Any one who has previously been an efficient member of a Volunteer Corps will not be required to drill until November, but it will be to the advantage of all such new members to enrol as early as possible.

V.

Expresses of Drills, etc., will be issued later on.

By Order,
H. T. HAWKINS,
Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteer Artillery.
Head Quarters,
Hongkong, 26th Sept., 1889. [1192

THE SHARE LIST CLOSES AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER *CLARA* FROM TONKIN.

THE HONGAY LIME AND CEMENT WORKS, LIMITED.

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1864-1886.

CAPITAL$250,000,
DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

Payable $1 on application, $1 on allotment. Balance as required, at one month's notice.

One half of the Shares is held by the Directors and their friends and will be allotted in full; the remainder are now offered for public subscription in Tonkin and Hongkong.

The following is Mr. HAYLLAR'S Report on the Property to be purchased by the Company:—

26th September, 1889.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE HONGAY LIME AND CEMENT WORKS, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to hand you my report on the proposed cement works at Hongay,

The original concession was 500 metres (1,640ft. 5in.) long and 500 metres, (1,640ft. 3in) wide; of this the owner proposes to sell to your company a piece 300 metres (984ft. 5in.) long and 500 metres (1,640ft. 5in.) wide, giving an area of nearly 150,000 square metres (1,514,580 square feet), of fairly level ground, with Kilns, Engine, Mill, Sheds, and all materials, reserving to himself the remainder.

The site is very well situated, with a sea frontage of 984ft. 3in., at the North end of Hongay Bay, opposite to the wharf of the Charbonnages du Tonquin. This bay is beautifully sheltered from all winds, has a good anchorage, and is deep enough for large steamers.

There is a plentiful supply of good and fresh water on the site, and further permission has been granted to construct a small dam and convert a valley to the North of the lot into a fresh-water Reservoir.

The cement is an artificial cement and is a heavy slow-setting one, such as Portland cement, which it closely resembles; is of a good colour and weighs 420 lbs. to the cask. The tensile strain is high and the cement has already been extensively used in Haiphong for floors, concrete, bricks, pilasters, etc., and is giving every satisfaction, but as yet it has been only turned out in a very small quantity owing to lack of machinery, nor in such good quality as it is possible to make it, although during the last year improvements have taken place in the cement both in colour, tensile strength, and weight. With good machinery, and proper and continuous supervision, I am convinced you will be able to turn out a very superior hydraulic cement, equal in every respect to the best Portland, and with the very great advantages you enjoy of good and easy transport, cheap labour, the close proximity of a good supply of coal, limestone and clay, and a plentiful supply of water, you ought to turn it out at an exceptionally low rate.

The Clay is to be got from the banks of the river, the Limestone from the Limestone Islands, &c. which surround the Bay; there is an inexhaustible supply of both of these materials, which are of very good quality, and very similar in their chemical constituents to the clays and limestones used in the best cement works in England, *i.e.* the Portland, Medway, and Thames Cement Companies.

The Coal required is also close at hand, and after careful examination I find the Coal of the district eminently adapted to the burning of Cement.

The existing Machinery will have to be removed, but it can be used for manufacture of Bricks, and New Kilns, Engines, and Machinery will have to be erected, also a Pier of about 100 feet long to allow Steam-launches to discharge easily.

I calculate the cost of existing buildings and materials at the site at $12,000, but details of tests I am now making and the cost of erection of New Machinery, I will forward you in a day or two.

Herewith Analysis of Three Cements and a Hydraulic Lime shewing comparative constituents of the Clay and Lime used in England and at Hongay.

	Portland Cement Heavy	Cement Light	Hongay Cement	Hydraulic Lime
Carbonate of Lime.....	77.00	71.55	74.00	84.00
Carbonate of Magnesia...	0.80	0.80	traces	15.00
Organic Matter.....	traces	0.80	1.30	0.00
Alumina ...	2.70	3.50	4.20	traces
Ferris Oxide	3.50	2.20	4.00	1.00
Silica...	15.80	20.10	14.00	0.00
Alkalies ...	1.00	traces	traces	0.00

H. F. HAYLLAR, C.E.

Applications for shares should be made on the printed form, and forwarded to the Bankers, THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, (where share forms may be obtained) together with the amount payable on application.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [1211

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc, addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Bank Share Certificates, viz:—

No. B. 2071= 3465/66, 4645/52, 21341/55, 14389/92, 51692/712, ... } 50 Shares.

IN THE NAME OF L. MENDEL.

No. B. 2099=3280/3289 10 "
B. 2134=53909/23, 57342/46, 1406/10 } 25 "

IN THE NAME OF W. D. SPENCE.

No. B. 2269=27918/27932 15 "

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL.

together One Hundred Shares have been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the Thirty-first Day of December next, New Certificates will be issued to the said L. MENDEL, W. D. SPENCE, and W. H. GASKELL respectively, and the aforesaid Certificates B 2071, B 2099, B 2134, and B 2269 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as null and void.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [1217

LOST.

THE Undernoted 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the undersigned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

Certificate in name of	Scrip No.	Nos. of Shares.
50 Shares, L. Mendel,	B. 2071	3465/6, 4645/52, 21341/55, 14389/92, 51692/712.
10 Shares, W. D. Spence,	B. 2099	3280/3289.
25 "	Do. B. 2134	53909/23, 57342/46, 1406/10.
15 Shares, W. H. Gaskell,	B 2269	27918/27932.

H. N. MODY.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1122

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixteenth Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th October next, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of accounts for the year 1888, and for the half year ending 30th June, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [1196

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL the NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital.

Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers.

Terms Moderate.

JAS. EDWARDS,
Proprietor.

J. A. CLARK,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
Above Address.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1092

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 5 % for the half year ending 30th June, 1889 has been declared by the Board of Directors, and Dividend Warrants will be issued on 1st October at the Head Office of the Company.

ROBT. BAIRD,
Agent.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [1205

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FAKI CUP.

SEVEN Shots at 200 Yards; position Standing.

Seven Shots at 300 yards; position, sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Third Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, at 4.15 P.M. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents Entrance Fee, not later than 5 P.M. next Friday, 4th day of October

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [85

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ...$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL, ... 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. } Managing Directors.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889 [532

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUCH.....MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 5th October, 1889, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

A very fine collection of OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS and CURIOS, just received from Pekin and comprising:—FIVE OLD PEKIN ENAMELS, Old Blue, Five Color, Black, Blue and Gold, Hawthorn and Imperial Yellow and Green VASES, JARS, BASONS, TRAYS, etc., of the Ming Dynasty and reigns of Kanghi downwards, very fine 5 Colored OLD SCREEN, OLD SOUCHOW LACQUER, fine old 5 Colored PEKIN SNUFF BOTTLES, BRONZES, IVORIES, very fine OLD SILK EMBROIDERIES and other CURIOS.

The above will be on view on FRIDAY next, and Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.

TERMS OF SALE,—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1200

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 7th October, 1889, at 11 A.M., at the Godowns of Messrs. Meyer & Co., Wanchai Praya,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex S.S. "Orion."

A. K. & Co., 97 Cases VIENNA MATCHES.

Ex S.S. "Melpomene."

A. K. & Co., 17 Cases VIENNA MATCHES.

All more or less ship's damaged.

TERMS OF SALE,—As Customary.

F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1889. [1221

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HERCULES JOHN SCOTT has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

COHEN & GEORG.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [1215

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. N. N. ADIS and Mr. A. O. COHEN Partners in my Business of BILL, BU LION, and GENERAL BROKER, and the Firm from this date will be carried on as "COHEN & ADIS."

A. S. COHEN.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [1216

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. Y. A. GUBBAY in our Firm has ceased from this date.

TOEG & GUBBAY.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [1207

Insurances.

THE STANDARD

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fall to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,700,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD.,
810—5] Agents, Hongkong.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO } $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [1091

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

Shares business is gradually assuming a healthier tone, but it will be some considerable time before the market fairly settles down. The September settlements have been "tided over" in a more or less satisfactory fashion, but it is very difficult to form anything like a reliable idea of what the ultimate results will be. The inevitable crash has merely been put off for the time being; its full effects will be experienced later on. Banks have improved their position since the end of the month, shares having changed hands at as high as 185 and 186 per cent. premium for cash. A few Union Insurances were done yesterday at 110, and there are further buyers. We have to report a bit of a rush on China Sugars, transactions having been booked for cash at 251 and 252, and likewise at 253 and 254 for delivery on the 31st inst. Punjoms are now in demand at 17, and appear to have a decided upward tendency. China Borneos have boomed up to 52, and the whole of the Borneo Tobacco Companies are inquired after, but we are unable to give reliable particulars at present. In other stocks there is nothing requiring special comment.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—186 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$110 per share, sales and buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$80 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$135 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$382½ per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$84 per share
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—67 per cent. premium, sellers.
... and Macao Steamboat Co. ... shares, sellers.
... Steam Ship Company—125 ... sellers.
... Company—$135 per share, sellers.
... Hotel Company—$210 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures —$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$72 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$252 per share, sales and buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$80 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$111 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$14 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$21 per share, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$150 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—$25 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co. —$17 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$163 per share, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$520 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—$58 per share, sellers.
The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ld.—$55 per share, buyers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ld.—$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ld. —par., nominal.
The China-Borneo Co., Ld.—$52 per share, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—$4½ per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—$8½ per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—$124 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—$6 per share, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$30 per share, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—$50 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—$24 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ld.—$17 per share, buyers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—$6½ per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—$4 per share, buyers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Ld.—$5 per share, nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ld.—$22 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/0⅞
Bank Bills, on demand 3/0⅞
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight...3/1⅛
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/1⅛
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1⅛
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3.86
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.97
ON INDIA, T. T.....225
On demand.....225½
ON CHINA.
Bank, ... days' sight 72½
Private, ... days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul	$600 (Allowance, Taels 80).
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest	$517½
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest	$520
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest	$527½
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest	$575
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest	$502½
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest	$510
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul	$550
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul	$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul	$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2nd October, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladiwostock	29.93	48	...	...	0	b	...
Tokio	29.96	...	...	s	...	...	...
Nagasaki	30.02	...	...	ne	1	...	0.90
Shanghai	29.94	67	07	s	1	07	...
Amoy	29.91	84	68	ne	4	...	...
Hongkong	29.94	82	89	nne	2	b	...
Haiphong	29.98	87	65	nne	2	c	...
Bolinao	29.88	89	76	w	2	b	...
Manila	29.87	85	80	N	1	c	0.02
Anping	30.03	85	...	nw	1	c	...

3rd October, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladiwostock	29.90	46	78	...	0	b	...
Tokio		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	29.91	...	...	nne	1	...	...
Shanghai	30.01	66	94	ne	2	br	...
Amoy	29.96	80	87	nw	2	b	...
Hongkong	29.97	85	73	nne	1	b	...
Haiphong	29.97	83	89	...	0	o	...
Bolinao	29.90	86	76	ne	1	b	0.30
Manila	29.94	82	81	w	1	c	...
Anping	29.96	84	...	...	0	b	...

The barometer has fallen and gradients are slight for north-east winds. Clear, hot, and rather dry weather prevails.
1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, w Dew, ww). 7—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 3rd October, 1889.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Melbourne*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 1st instant at 7 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 8th.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamer *Neckar*, carrying the German mail of the 3rd ultimo, left Singapore on the 30th at daylight, and may be expected here on the 4th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with the American mail of the 10th ultimo, leaves Yokohama to-morrow, and may be expected here on or about the 10th instant.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wingsang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the morning of the 3rd instant, and is expected here on the 9th.

THE CANADIAN MAILS.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Kobe on the 23rd ultimo for Shanghai and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fairy* with Canadian mails, left Vancouver on the 20th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Shire' line steamer *Glamorganshire*, from London, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is expected here on the 5th instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Orestes*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 1st instant, and is due here on the 6th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Maria Teresa*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 6th instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FOKIEN, British steamer, 508, John Lewis, 3rd October,—Taiwanfoo 28th Sept., Amoy 30th, and Swatow 2nd October, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,387, Wm. H. Farrand, 3rd October,—Kutchinotzu 28th Sept., Coals and General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaishia.

CHIYUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,211, C. R. Null, 3rd Oct.,—Whampoa 3rd Oct., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, Jackson, 3rd October,—Shanghai and Swatow, 29th Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Duburg, German steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Alwine, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

October 3, *Soochow*, British str., for Hoihow.
October 3, *Falkenburg*, German steamer, for Bangkok.
October 3, *Ningpo*, German str., for Shanghai.
October 3, *Kashgar*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Fokien*, str., from Taiwanfoo, &c.—121 Chinese.
Per *Taisang*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. Neumann, and 133 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ningpo*, str., for Shanghai.—12 Chinese.
Per *Falkenburg*, str., for Bangkok.—20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Duburg*, str., for Swatow, &c.—250 Chinese.
Per *Alwine*, str., for Hoihow, &c.—40 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Taisang* reports that she left Shanghai and Swatow, on the 29th ultimo. Had thick rainy weather to Turnabout; thence to port fine weather.

The British steamship *Propontis* reports that she left Kutchinotzu on the 28th ultimo at 6 p.m. Whilst crossing the Eastern Sea had fresh to strong north-west to north-east winds and dull cloudy weather with high barometer; passed Turnabout Island on the 1st instant at 4.15 p.m.; thence to port had light variable winds and fine clear weather.

The British steamship *Fokien* reports that she left Taiwanfoo on the 28th ultimo at 5 p.m. Had light west wind and fine weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 30th at 5 p.m. Had moderate north-east to east-north-east winds with fine weather and moderate sea. Left Swatow on the 2nd instant at 5.55 p.m. Had light south-east to west-south-west winds and fine weather to arrival in port.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Canton*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Straits and New York.—Per *Albany*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Touron.—Per *Anton*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Mauritius.—Per *Amigo*, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Bendixen, 1st October,—Haiphong 28th September, and Hoihow 30th, General.—Wieler & Co.

AMIGO, German steamer, 781, T. A. Bruhn, 20th Sept.,—Singapore 11th Sept., Timber.—Wieler & Co.

ANTON, German steamer, 336, T. Eggerts, 14th Sept.,—Hoilo 11th Sept., General.—Wieler & Co.

BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,661, J. C. Williamson, 15th Sept.,—put back. Mails and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

BISAGNO, Italian steamer, 1,499, V. C. Federico, 30th Sept.,—Singapore 23rd Sept., General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CITY OF SYDNEY, American steamer, 3,016, D. E. Friele, 26th Sept.,—San Francisco 31st August, and Yokohama 20th Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, J. Wilson, 12th Sept.,—Amoy 10th Sept., General.—Ban Moh.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, J. Raben, 1st Oct.,—Quinhon, Touron, and Hoihow, 27th Sept., Salt and General.—Wieler & Co.

DUBURG, German steamer, 921, C. Bartelsen, 2nd October,—Hoihow 1st Oct., General.—Melchers & Co.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 988, Bartels, 28th Sept.,—put back, General.—Melchers & Co.

FAME British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,439, T. Golding, 1st October,—Panaroekan 20th Sept., Sugar.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 24th Sept.,—Yokohama 15th Sept., Kobe 18th, and Nagasaki 20th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

GOALPARA, British steamer, 1,355, E. C. Russell, 1st October,—Sourabaya 12th September, Samarang 14th, Pecalongan 15th, Tegal 18th, Chiribon 19th, Batavia 21st, and Singapore 24th, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, T. G. Pocock, 1st October,—Foochow 26th Sept., Amoy 27th, and Swatow 30th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

INGRABAN, German steamer, 894, P. Massmann, 26th Sept.,—Saigon 21st Sept., Rice.—Wieler & Co.

KIEL, German steamer, 851, Krutzfeldt, 1st October,—Cebu 25th Sept., Ballast.—Wieler & Co.

PHU-QUOC, French steamer, 183, Vallin, 28th Sept.,—Touron 20th Sept., Coals.—Wing Tai & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

SOOCHOW, British steamer, 999, Varden, 29th Sept.,—Sydney 10th Sept., Coals and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 29th Sept.,—Kobe 23rd Sept., General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 867, Westergaard, 19th Sept.,—Hamburg 10th May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ALICIA, Hawaiian bark, 607, J. Brodhurst, 16th August,—Albany, West Australia, 10th July, Sandalwood.—Order.

AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bowcpt, 15th July,—Cardiff 6th March, Coal.—Order.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 939, Wm. Harris, 11th June,—Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Order.

CATHRINE, Danish brig, 251, H. L. Hansen, 25th Sept.,—Manila 5th Sept., Sapanwood.—Siemssen & Co.

CHARGER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodellyn, 28th June,—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

COMET, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippner, 21st July.—Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June,—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

ELIZABETH GRAHAM, British bark, 598, Charles S. Hodge, 29th Sept.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 17th August, 942 tons Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ESCORT, American bark, 639, R. G. Waterhouse, 28th Sept.,—Rajang 11th Sept., Timber.—Captain.

ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island,—Chinese Customs.

GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Leemann, 4th July,—Cardiff 25th Feb., Coal.—Melchers & Co.

HARVEST QUEEN, British ship, 2,08[illegible], E. A. Forsyth, 16th August,—New York, and Singapore 2nd August, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

IRIS, British schooner, 266, H. C. Swan, 1st October,—Tientsin 14th Sept., General.—Captain.

JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals.—Butterfield & Swire.

KITTY, British bark, 802, H. Wilson, 30th Aug.,—Portland, Oregon 9th July, Lumber.—D. Musso & Co.

LADY HAREWOOD, British bark, 382, Williams, 15th Sept.,—Honolulu 24th July, General.—Chinese.

MABEL, American bark, 750, Snow, 19th Sept.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MAUNA LOA, British bark, 1,071, A. Douglas, 28th August,—Saigon 21st August, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.

N. M. SLADE, American bark, 535, J. C. Texeira, 1st October,—Cebu 4th Sept., Sugar and Hemp.—Captain.

OCCIDENTAL, American ship, 1,170, M. Taylor,—26th Sept.,—Shanghai 21st Sept., General.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

OSCAR MOOYER, German bark, 360, Boysen, 24th Sept.,—Keelung 21st Sept., Coals.—Chinese.

REPORTER, American ship, 1,286, J. Spalding, 30th August,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal.—Order.

ROBERT S. BERNARD, British bark, 1,200, M. J. C. Andrews, 15th August,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,289, Chas. H. Tabbots,—Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal.—Captain.

STELLA, American brig, 477, N. H. Ritch, 22nd Sept.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 1st August.

SUMATRA, British bark, 740, John Reid, 18th Sept.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th June, Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

TARAPACA, British bark, 495, H. Kennett, 19th Sept.,—Sandakan 4th Sept., Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July,—Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

WANDERING JEW, American bark, 1,650, D. C. Nichols, 30th Sept.,—Newcastle, N.S.W. 21st August, Coal.—Order.

WM. CONNER, American ship, 1,423, Buturan, 24th Sept.,—Newcastle 9th August, Coal,—Butterfield & Swire.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Parthia	Vancouver	October 3rd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Neckar	Bremen	October 4th	Melchers & Co.
Glamorganshire	London	October 5th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Orestes	Liverpool	October 6th	Butterfield & Swire.
Maria Teresa	Trieste	October 6th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Melbourne	Marseilles	October 8th	Messageries Maritimes.
Wingsang	Calcutta	October 9th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Oceanic	San Francisco	October 10th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Port Fairy	Vancouver	October 16th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Sutlej	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 9th, at noon.
London (direct)	Bombay	P. & O. S. N. Co.	October 15th.
London	Ningchow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About Oct. 9th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Caledonien	Messageries Maritimes.	Oct. 16th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	Oct. 27th, at 10 a.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bisagno	Carlowitz & Co.	Oct. 7th, at noon.
New York, via Suez Canal	Albany	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via K., &c.	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Oct. 9th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yhama	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Oct. 17th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K., &c.	Parthia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Oct. 10th, at noon.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Afghan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Oct. 10th, at 4 p.m.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire.	About Oct. 16th.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 11th, daylight.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	General Werder	Melchers & Co.	About Oct. 4th.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Glamorganshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	October 6th.
Tientsin	Yuensang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Oct. 10th.
Shanghai	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Melbourne	Messageries Maritimes.	About Oct. 9th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Orestes	Butterfield & Swire.	October 7th.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Canton	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow at 3 p.m.
Coast Ports	Haitan	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

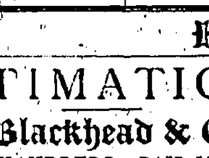
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NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
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EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [82

NOTICE.

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In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [24

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8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
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4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

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NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

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4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
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Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [319

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

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Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [330

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WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889 [40

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,
Kowloon.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

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FOR SALE.

A 12 BORE D. B. C. F. HAMMERLESS GUN by BEATTIE of London left barrel modified choke nearly new—good killer.

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c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1889. [1222

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A PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, complete.

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F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 20th, August, 1889. [1043

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AT THE PEAK.

"BROCKHURST" AND SURROUNDING LAND, COMPRISING R. B. L. No. 1.

THE HOUSE which is substantially built, has recently been enlarged, and commands one of the finest views in the Colony.

The site is sufficiently large to allow of several other houses being built thereon.

For full particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1053

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the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best Time-keepers invented.

$8 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH $8

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS for each Watch.

Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.

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(Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches,)
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Opposite Marine House.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1888. [1047

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

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Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1888. [763

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CHARTS and BOOKS.
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Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
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HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [783

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WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
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TO BE LET.

THIRD FLOOR No. 5, Duddell Street, containing 4 large light and airy rooms, 2 small rooms, and 2 bathrooms. Gas and Water laid on. Rent $70 per month. Immediate possession.

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Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [869

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One spacious Five Roomed HOUSE at "Mount Kellet," Peak. Gas laid on.

NEW HOUSES on "Bellilios Terrace," Robinson Road.

Apply to
BELILIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1201

TO LET.

FROM 1st August, 1889, either with or without Machinery, the Company's spacious GODOWN and YARD at Bowrington known as the Hongkong Steam Laundry Company, (Limited).

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Manager,
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., (Ld.)
Hongkong, 24th July, 1889. [928

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THREE ROOMS TO BE LET in VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on Ground Floor, and with separate entrances, at $45 a month each.

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Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1065

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DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [15

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